

he also has blown the shofar during Ash Wednesday services at Immaculate Heart of Mary, a Catholic church in Towson.

Although he says he never set out to be a role model, Judge Hammerman takes pride in exemplifying certain character traits he holds dear: punctuality, diligence, honesty, respectfulness and generosity. As founder of the Lancers Boys Club in 1946, he has influenced more than 3,000 young men to strive for excellence.

A doting father figure to many current and former Lancers, he cheers them on at ballgames, follows their academic progress, and is always available for late-night phone calls when advice or encouragement is needed.

With his guidance, countless Lancers have attended prestigious colleges and professional schools and become outstanding business and community leaders. Baltimore Mayor Kurt L. Schmoke, state Del. Samuel I. "Sandy" Rosenberg and former Alex. Brown chairman Alvin "Buzzy" Krongard are Lancers alumni.

"I believe in discipline everywhere. Discipline is something we haven't enough of in our society," says the judge, who graduated Phi Beta Kappa from Johns Hopkins University in 1950.

"It isn't enough to do something that will simply pass muster, that is adequate," he tells his protégés. "You must do it to the very best of your ability."

In his first assignment, to the juvenile court, he took great pains to find something a young offender was interested in and "use that as a building block," he says. One boy, who had brought a loaded gun to school, loved football, but there were no organized teams in his Southwest Baltimore neighborhood.

The judge arranged for him to play with the Randallstown Rams, and made attending practices a condition of his probation. The youth became a star of the team, and then—with the judge's help—attended Baltimore Polytechnic Institute and went on to college.

DEMANDING, BUT FAIR

It's difficult to imagine a profession for which Judge Hammerman is better suited. As a judge, he can use his brilliant mind to serve mankind, but in a secure, controlled environment where he's very much in charge.

"It has allowed me to use the habits I believe in, in constructive ways," he says.

David Rosenberg, a litigation partner with the Washington, D.C., law firm of Wright, Robinson, Ostheimer & Tatum, clerked for Judge Hammerman in 1985-86.

"He really influenced me and had a profound effect on my career," says Mr. Rosenberg. "I was always amazed. He never took the bench without looking at the file completely. And I was always struck by the fact that he let the lawyers have their say."

Even though the judge has been very demanding of his law clerks, they praise him for teaching them what it takes to be a successful lawyer.

"His demands were not so much that Robert I.H. Hammerman was an important person, but the people who went into that courtroom were important people," says state Del. Robert L. Frank of Reisterstown, who clerked for the judge in 1984-85. "In a society of me-first people, he has given far more than he'll ever get."

Judge Hammerman, who never married, lives in the same Park Heights apartment he shared with his mother, the late Belle Greenblatt Hammerman. Every item in the home has a history he's eager to share, and which he recalls in great detail.

He opens the glass doors of a secretary to reveal the complete works of Tolstoy, Hugo,

Dickens and Hawthorne—classics he says his father, whose family could not afford to send him to college, devoured each night before retiring. Filed among the yellowed pages of those books are all of Judge Hammerman's school report cards.

In the same way that he recalls his happy childhood, Judge Hammerman looks back with pride on a stellar career as one of the city's most prominent public figures.

"I feel I have been very privileged, very fortunate, very lucky to have had this job," he says. "I have no regrets. None."

"And it's a good way to leave."●

REAUTHORIZATION OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAM IN THE WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT ACT OF 1998

● Mr. FEINGOLD. Mr. President, last night, the Senate passed the Water Resources Development Act of 1998. I wanted to voice my support for this bill. In particular, I appreciate the section that reauthorizes the Army Corps' Upper Mississippi River Environmental Management Program, known as EMP. I wish to commend the hard work of the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. CHAFEE) and the Senator from Montana (Mr. BAUCUS) and their staff members, Dan Delich and Jo Ellen Darcy, in order to complete a WRDA bill prior to the adjournment of the 105th Congress. I appreciate the time and attention they have paid to ensuring that EMP is reauthorized in this bill.

I also want to extend my sincere thanks to the Senior Senator from Missouri (Mr. BOND), who shepherded the EMP provisions through the Committee. I have enjoyed working with him on the reauthorization of this important program. He and his staff have worked along with me and my staff to make sure this section was well crafted and met the needs of the Upper Mississippi states and the Mississippi River environment. The manager's amendment makes the necessary changes to the Committee language to meet the needs of all interested parties.

From its inception, the EMP has been a program that enjoys bipartisan support. Initially conceived and sponsored in the House by my former colleague from Wisconsin (Mr. Gunderson) and the Congressman from Minnesota (Mr. OBERSTAR), the EMP was originally authorized in the Water Resources Act of 1986. At the same time, Congress designated the Upper Mississippi River "a nationally significant ecosystem and a nationally significant commercial navigation system."

Since its inception, the EMP has been a cooperative effort between the Corps, the Upper Mississippi states, conservationists, and commercial shipping and other economic interests. The program's purpose is to regain and protect significant areas of diverse, productive fish and wildlife habitat, to establish long-term resource monitoring which gauges dynamic changes and impacts of future developments, and to

improve and assess recreational uses so vital in our nation's midsection. The EMP involves extensive federal-state planning, coordination, and cost-sharing.

I am pleased that this legislation will prevent termination of this program in 2001, as provided in the earlier authorizing legislation. This bill will ensure that necessary funding, and approved habitat rehabilitation and enhancement projects will continue. I also recognize, with a total ten year authorization of \$350 million, that it is among the largest program authorizations contained in the bill.

I am very pleased that the collegial spirit surrounding work on EMP is also well-rooted on the House side. My colleague in the Wisconsin delegation (Representative KIND) is working with Representative OBERSTAR in steadfastly pursuing this reauthorization this year.

The manager's amendment reauthorizes EMP through 2009 at an increased total funding level of \$33.5 million per year. It also makes some important changes to the program. It creates an independent technical advisory committee to review habitat projects and monitoring plans. It authorizes the Corps to complete a habitat and natural resource needs assessment of the Upper Mississippi Basin within three years of WRDA enactment. And, it provides Congress with another comprehensive assessment of the program, its projects and effectiveness, by 2005.

I believe these to be positive changes to the program. I look forward to the Conference on this matter, and I urge my colleagues in the other body to act quickly on this legislation.●

ANNIVERSARY OF IMPORTANT MILESTONES TOWARD ENDING NUCLEAR WEAPONS TESTING

● Mr. HARKIN. Mr. President, today I want to recognize the anniversaries of some important milestones along the road to ending nuclear weapons testing. This month marks some major steps we have taken toward an international ban on nuclear weapons tests, a cornerstone of our Nation's nuclear weapons non-proliferation policy. These anniversaries also remind us how much more remains to be done if we are to honor the vision of those who have worked to reduce the threat of nuclear war.

On October 11, 1963, the Limited Test Ban Treaty entered into force after being ratified by the Senate in an overwhelming, bipartisan vote of 80-14 just a few weeks earlier. This treaty paved the way for future nuclear weapons testing agreements by prohibiting tests in the atmosphere, in outer space, and underwater. This treaty was signed by 108 countries.

Our Nation's agreement to the Limited Test Ban Treaty marked the end of our Nation's aboveground testing of nuclear weapons, including those at the U.S. test site in Nevada. We now

know, all too well, the terrible impact of exploding nuclear weapons over the Nevada desert. Among other consequences, these tests in the 1950's exposed millions of Americans to large amounts of radioactive Iodine-131, which accumulates in the thyroid gland and has been linked to thyroid cancer. "Hot Spots," where the Iodine-131 fallout was the greatest, were identified by a National Cancer Institute report as receiving 5-16 rads of Iodine-131. The "Hot Spots" included many areas far away from Nevada, including New York, Massachusetts and Iowa. Outside reviewers have shown that the 5-16 rad level is only an average, with many people having received much higher exposure levels, especially those who were children at the time.

To put that in perspective, federal standards for nuclear power plants require that protective action be taken for 15 rads. To further understand the enormity of the potential exposure, consider this: 150 million curies of Iodine-131 were released by the above ground nuclear weapons testing in the United States, about three times more than from the Chernobyl nuclear power plant disaster in the former Soviet Union.

It is all too clear that outlawing above-ground tests were in the interest of our Nation. I strongly believe that banning all nuclear tests is also in our interests.

October also marked some key steps the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty or CTBT. On October 2, 1992, President Bush signed into law the U.S. moratorium on all nuclear tests. The moratorium was internationalized when, just a few year later, on September 24, 1996, a second step was taken—the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty, or CTBT, was opened for signature. The United States was the first to sign this landmark treaty.

Mr. President, a little more than a year ago, President Clinton took a third important step in abolishing nuclear weapons tests by transmitting the CTBT to the United States Senate for ratification. Unfortunately, the Senate has yet to take the additional step of ratifying the CTBT. I am hopeful that we in the Senate will debate and vote on ratification of the Treaty, and continue the momentum toward the important goal of a worldwide ban on nuclear weapons testing.

Many believed we had conquered the dangerous specter of nuclear war after the Cold War came to an end and many former Soviet states became our allies. Unfortunately, recent developments in South Asia remind us that we need to be vigilant in our cooperative international efforts to reduce the dangers of nuclear weapons.

It is especially important that the Senate act before the September 1999 deadline for ratification by 44 countries. If the United States fails to ratify the CTBT, then we will not have a voice in the special international conference which will negotiate how to ac-

celerate the treaty into force. Yet, as a signatory, we will still be bound by its provisions.

The CTBT is a major milestone in the effort to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons. It would establish a permanent ban on all nuclear explosions in all environments for any purpose. Its "zero-yield" prohibition on nuclear tests would help to halt the development and deployment of new nuclear weapons. The Treaty would also establish a far-reaching verification regime that includes a global network of sophisticated seismic, hydro-acoustic and radionuclide monitoring stations, as well as on-site inspection of test sites to deter and detect violations.

It is vital to our national security for the nuclear arms race to come to an end, and the American people recognize this. In a recent poll commissioned by the Coalition to Reduce Nuclear dangers, nearly 50 percent of voters supported "eliminating nuclear weapons worldwide" and an additional third support "reducing the number of nuclear weapons worldwide". In addition, a 1997 poll by the Mellman Group for the Henry J. Stimson Center found that 69 percent of voters believe the goal of the United States should be to reduce or eliminate nuclear weapons.

It is heartening to know that the American people understand the risks of a world with nuclear weapons. It is now time for policymakers to recognize this as well. There is no better way to honor the hard work and dedication of those who developed the LTBT and the CTBT than for the U.S. Senate to immediately ratify the CTBT. Our Nation's role as the world's only remaining superpower demands no less.●

AWARD OF EXCELLENCE FOR DR. LINDA ERWIN

● Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, I rise today to recognize Dr. Linda Erwin of Portland, Oregon, for her career as both a gifted medical professional and as a tireless and dedicated educator. As one of the first healthcare professionals in the Pacific Northwest to recognize that gun violence is a public health issue, Dr. Erwin has just been awarded the National Crime Prevention Council's Ameritech Award of Excellence in Crime Prevention. She is one of only seven people throughout the Nation to receive this honor.

Dr. Erwin is currently the Assistant Director of Trauma Services at Legacy Emanuel Hospital, and it was through her experiences as a trauma surgeon that she first became aware of the need for increased education about violence—especially gun violence. Dr. Erwin has taken advantage of her position, education, and talents to reach beyond the trauma room to educate young people throughout the Pacific Northwest.

While working in England for two years, Dr. Erwin treated a total of two patients for gunshot wounds. Upon re-

turning to Portland, she was struck by the high numbers of gunshot wound patients being treated each year at Emanuel Hospital. After speaking with victims and their families and friends, she realized that most young people did not recognize or understand the consequences of their risky behavior. Since then, Dr. Erwin has worked as a leading advocate for gun violence prevention, intervention and education.

One of the keys to Dr. Erwin's success has been her ability to create partnerships. Many of the programs that she has initiated bring together and combine the efforts of the medical, legal, law enforcement, and education communities as well as non-profit organizations and committed volunteers.

Dr. Erwin has successfully spread her message throughout the Portland community with such programs as "Save Our Youth," "Safe Schools Safe Lives," "Firearms as a Public Health Crisis" and "American Epidemic Programs." She has also lectured throughout the Pacific Northwest, taking her educational presentations to peer and youth groups throughout the states of Oregon, Washington, and Idaho.

Dr. Linda Erwin is an outstanding example of a professional who has given her time, resources, and knowledge to the community for the betterment of all. For these reasons, Dr. Erwin has received Ameritech's Award of Excellence in Crime Prevention. I would like to thank her on behalf of all those whose lives she lives she has touched.

NATIONAL FIRE PREVENTION WEEK

● Mr. SARBANES. Mr. President, this week the nation joins in marking National Fire Prevention Week, a time set aside not only to remember those who were injured and those who tragically lost their lives due to fire, but also to acknowledge the heroic efforts of those men and women who work so hard to prevent and protect us against such tragedies.

Every year, more than 5,000 Americans die in fires and another 25,000 sustain fire-related injuries. The majority of these fires, around 80%, occur in the home. Fortunately, many of these deaths and injuries can be prevented by simply planning ahead.

The most important function of National Fire Prevention Week is that of raising awareness about the dangers of fire and the relatively simple steps we can take to prevent fire-related tragedies.

The theme of this year's National Fire Prevention Week, "Fire Drills: The Great Escape," serves to encourage the public to practice and plan a home escape plan. This involves a number of steps and I want to touch on them briefly. According to officials at the United States Fire Administration (USFA), the first step in developing a home escape plan is the installation of smoke alarms on every floor. It is estimated that working smoke alarms can